

Wine Australia for Australian Wine

Export Market Guide

India

April 2022



Content

Regulatory Environment	3
Duties and Taxes	3
Wine Standards	9
Labelling	14
Importing	23
Certificates	23
Import Procedures	23
Contacts	29

Updates

April 2021 updates:

- FSSAI regulation on water additions to wine
- Labelling updated to reflect Food Safety and Standards (Labelling and Display) Regulations 2020
- Organic products in India

April 2022 updates:

- Food Safety and Standards (Labelling and Display) Regulations 2020 came into force
- Notification of the Food Safety and Standards (Import) First Amendment Regulations 2021
- Australian and Indian governments sign the Australia–India Economic Cooperation and Trade Agreement (AI ECTA)

Published by Wine Australia

Version 21, 12 April 2022

Disclaimer

The information contained in this guide represents Wine Australia’s interpretation of the regulatory requirements in this market as they apply to Australian wine. Whilst due care and diligence has been exercised in preparing this guide it is not intended to be a substitute for legal advice and should not be relied upon as such. Information provided may not be completely accurate as regulations may have changed since its publication or because clear information is not available. Wine Australia recommends exporters consider seeking local independent advice prior to exporting products to market.

Wine Australia expressly disclaims all and any liability and responsibility to any person in respect of the consequences of anything done in respect of reliance, whether wholly or in part, upon this document.

Regulatory environment

In 2006 the Government of India constituted a Food Safety Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) with the objective of consolidating various food laws and establishing a single regulatory agency. The principal laws are the *Food Safety and Standards Act 2006* and its various regulations published in 2011. The *Food Safety and Standards (Alcoholic Beverages Standards) Regulations 2018* came into force on 21 March 2018 with enforcement of the standard from 1 April 2019. *The Food Safety and Standards (Labelling and Display) Regulations 2020* came into force on 17 November 2021. Imported wine must also comply with the *Food Safety and Standards (Import) Regulations 2017*.

The *Legal Metrology Act 2009* and the *(Packaged Commodities) Rules 2011* are administered by the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food, and Public Distribution. The Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs administers the *Customs Act 1962*, the *Customs Tariff Act 1975* and the *Finance Bill 2004*.

The Australia–India Economic Cooperation and Trade Agreement (AI ECTA)

On 2 April 2022, the Australian and Indian Governments signed the Australia–India Economic Cooperation and Trade Agreement (AI ECTA). When the AI ECTA enters into force, preferential tariff treatment will be afforded to premium Australian wine imported to India, making Australia the first major wine producing country to negotiate such arrangements. In accordance with the AI ECTA, tariffs on Australian wine with a cost, insurance and freight (CIF) value of over US\$5 per 750ml bottle will decrease to 100 per cent upon entry into force, with a further phased reduction of 5 per cent per year for 10 years down to 50 per cent. Tariffs on Australian wine with a CIF value of over US\$15 per 750ml bottle will decrease to 75 per cent upon entry into force, with a further phased reduction of 5 per cent per year for 10 years down to 25 per cent. The AI-ECTA is expected to be ratified by Australia during the second half of 2022.

Duties and taxes

The Indian government levies the following taxes on wine imports:

- Import duty
- Social welfare surcharge
- Central sales tax
- State taxes (including VAT, excise tax, sales tax and entry of goods tax)

Indian import duties on wine are significant and the internal taxation regime is complex. In addition to the import duties imposed by the Central Government, each of the 28 States and 8 Union and National Territories has individual taxation regimes. This document briefly outlines the import duty regime. Given the complexity of the state regimes, exporters should clarify this information with their local importer.

Import duty

Duties are levied on specific and ad-valorem basis, and occasionally specific-cum-ad valorem duties are also collected on imported items.¹ India Customs provides a duty calculator here – www.icagate.gov.in

HS Code	Description	Unit	Standard Rate of Duty
22.04	Wine of fresh grapes, including fortified wines; grape must other than that of heading 20.09.		
2204.10.00	Sparkling Wine	L	150
	Other wine; grape must with fermentation prevented or arrested by the addition of alcohol:		
2204.21	In containers holding 2 litres or less:	L	150
2204.21.10	Port and other red wines	L	150
2204.21.20	Sherry and other white wines	L	150
2204.21.90	Other	L	150
2204.22	In containers holding more than 2 litres but not more than 10 litres:		
2204.22.10	Port and other red wines	L	150
2204.22.20	Sherry and other white wines	L	150
2204.22.90	Other	L	150
2204.29	Other	L	150
2204.29.10	Port and other red wines	L	150
2204.29.20	Sherry and other white wines	L	150
2204.29.90	Other	L	150
2204.30.00	Other grape must	L	150
22.05	Vermouth and other wine of fresh grapes flavoured with plants or aromatic substances		
2205.10.00	In containers holding 2 litres or less:	L	150
2205.90.00	Others	L	150
22.08.20	Spirits obtained by distilling grape wine or grape marc: in containers holding 2 L or less:		
2208.20.11	Brandy	L	150

Source: Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs

Social welfare surcharge

The Education Cess and Secondary and Higher Education Cess on imported goods was abolished on 10 January 2020 and replaced with the Social Welfare Surcharge. This surcharge is levied at the rate of 10 per

¹ Customs Manual, see www.cbic.gov.in/cs-manual

cent of the aggregate duties of customs on imported goods. This is an increase on the previous education cess which was levied at the rate of 4 four percent.

Central Sales Tax

The *Central Sales Tax Act 1956* allows the Central Government to collect sales tax on products. The Central Sales Tax is payable in the state where the particular goods are sold. State based dealers need to follow certain guidelines and give declarations in prescribed forms to the buyer. The sales tax rates in different states vary for different products and can be collected as sales tax or VAT. The State Taxes table below attempts to outline the various rates applicable in each state. The sales tax is calculated in the following manner:

$$\text{Total Sales Tax} = \text{Cost of item} \times \text{Sales tax rate}$$

Sl No.	State rate of tax with any additional tax	Rate of Central Sales Tax	Condition of furnishing Form C*
1	Tax free goods or exempt goods	Exempt	---
2	Tax rate 2% or lower than 2%	Same rate which is applicable to sale of such goods inside the State	---
3	Tax rate higher than 2%	2%	If Form C is furnished to the assessing authority after obtaining it from the purchasing registered dealer of goods
4	Tax rate higher than 2%	Same rate which is applicable to sale of such goods inside the State	If sale is made without obtaining Form C or if Form C is obtained but is not furnished to the assessing authority

* A Form C allows the purchasing dealer to obtain goods at concessional rates from the seller.

State taxes

Individual state governments have the power to levy sales taxes. In addition to import duties, there are a number of state taxes such as the Value-Added-Tax. The rate of VAT applicable to wine or other alcoholic beverages is not consistent between the states. The common rate is 20% however it appears to range quite significantly. Compulsory brand registration fees must also be paid. India introduced a nationwide GST on 1 April 2017 which subsumed many state taxes, however, GST will not be applied to alcoholic beverages and the power to tax remains with the States.

The following table attempts to summarise the complex state taxes in India. This table should be used as a **guide only** as this information is difficult to obtain and maintain.

State	Product	VAT	Sales Tax	Excise Tax	Entry of Goods Tax
Andhra Pradesh	All liquors (including Imported liquor)	70%	-	n/a	-

State	Product	VAT	Sales Tax	Excise Tax	Entry of Goods Tax
Arunachal Pradesh	Liquor including Foreign Liquor, IMFL and Country Liquor	20%	-	-	-
Assam	Foreign Liquor	40%	-	-	-
Bihar	Sale of alcohol is prohibited in Bihar under the <i>Bihar Excise (Amendment) Act</i>				
Chhattisgarh	Foreign liquor	8.5%	-	n/a	7.5%
Delhi	Liquor (Foreign and Indian Made Foreign Liquor).	25%	-	40% of the wholesale price + Rs. 7,000 licence fee + Rs. 10,000 label registration per brand	-
Goa	Foreign liquor and Beer	22%	-	Rs. 6 / bulk litre	5%
Gujarat	Manufacture and sale of alcohol is prohibited under the <i>Bombay Prohibition (Gujurat Amendment) Bill</i>				
Haryana	Imported Foreign Liquor (Bottled in Origin)	Retail: 25% Licenced Trade: 15%	-	Excise: Rs. 20 / bulk litre Permit fee: Rs. 5 / bulk litre Import duty: Rs. 6 / bulk litre Label registration: Rs 30,000 / brand	-
Himachal Pradesh	Liquor	12.5%	-	(a) < 20% proof spirit: Rs. 9 / bulk litre (b) 20% - 30% proof spirit: Rs. 12 / bulk litre Import Duty: Rs. 10 / bulk litre Excise & Tax Dept. Development fund: Rs. 5/bottle	-
Jammu and Kashmir	Wine	-	-	Excise Rs. 110.00/bulk litre Label registration: Rs. 50,000 / label Import duty: Rs. 20 / bulk litre	-
Jharkhand	Wine	35%	-	Processing fee: Rs. 2000 per label Label registration: Rs. 60,000 - 100,000 per label.	-
Karnataka	Wine	-	20%	n/a	-
Kerala	Foreign Liquor – Beer and wine	-	50%	Gallonage fee: Rs.25 p Bulk litre Licence fee: Rs. 10,000-25,000	-
Madhya Pradesh	Wine	18%	-	Rs.125 per bulk litre + Import Fee: Rs. 10.00 / Proof litre + Label Registration Fee: Rs. 11,000 Per label	7.75%
Maharashtra	Wines as defined by the Bombay Foreign Liquor Rules 1953 and the Maharashtra Foreign Liquor Rules 1963	40%	-	100% of manufacturing cost (or 200% for bulk wine) + Special Fee (imports only – domestic wine exempt): 1. Rs.400 per BL when MRP* up to Rs.900 2. Rs.300 per BL when MRP between Rs.901 – Rs.6000 3. 5% of MRP if MRP exceeds Rs.6000	-

State	Product	VAT	Sales Tax	Excise Tax	Entry of Goods Tax
				+ import fee Rs. 7/ BL + Label Registration: Rs. 5,000/- for each label per annum or Rs. 2,500 for each label in excess of 10 per annum.	
Manipur	Liquor	20%	-	-	-
Meghalaya	Liquor	40 paise in the rupee	-	-	-
Mizoram	All liquor prohibited from import, manufacture, possession, sale and consumption in Mizoram under <i>Mizoram Liquor (Prohibition) Act 2019</i>				
Nagaland	Sale and consumption of alcohol is prohibited under the <i>Nagaland Liquor Total Prohibition Act</i>				
Odisha	Liquor including country liquor	Foreign liquor: 35% domestic liquor: 20%	-	20% ad valorem component (40% for bulk wine) + Rs. 200 / LPL specific component + Label registration: Rs. 20,000/- per annum + Excise Adhesive Label fee Rs.1.00 per bottle	-
Punjab	Liquor	13%	-	Rs.14 + 1.00 Per BL import fee	-
Rajasthan	Foreign liquor	Retail licence: 30% Other dealers: 20% + 20% surcharge	-	Approx Rs.28 per BL of wine	-
Sikkim	Liquor	-	20%	Applicable – rates unknown	-
Tamil Nadu	Foreign liquors – wine, spirits and beers	58%	-	Import fee: Rs. 308.69-450 PL	-
Tripura	Liquor	-	35%	MRP based Ad-valorem excise duty Brandy registration – Rs. 80,000 per brand	-
Uttarakhand	Liquor	32.5%	-	Applicable – rates unknown	-
Uttar Pradesh	Wine	32.5%	-	Rs. 50 /bottle or 25% of MRP, whichever is higher + Import Fee: Rs. 3/Litre	-
West Bengal	Foreign liquor (including wine)	-	Imports 50% Local: 20%	0.06 times the assessed value by applying an abatement of 50% on the declared MRP + pass fee of Rs. 332/BL	Not exceeding 5%

Note:

* MRP = MC x 2 + Special fee + Custom Fee + VAT (or ST)

BL = Bulk Litre: describes a litre of liquid irrespective of its alcoholic strength.

PL = Proof Litre: describes a litre of spirits at London Proof Litre (LPL) 57.1% alcohol by volume

Rs/BL Certain States apply excise duties on the basis of the volume of liquid (volume specific or unitary taxation), where the rates are expressed in terms of Rupees per bulk litre of spirit. The tax rate must be multiplied by 0.75 (for 750ml bottle) to determine the amount of tax due.

Rs/PL and Rs/LPL Many Indian States apply excise duties and other internal taxes on the basis of alcohol content (alcohol specific taxation), where the rates are expressed in terms of Rupees (Rs) per litre of spirit at full 'proof' of 57.1% vol. For a 750ml bottle and standard bottling strength of 42.8% Vol, the tax rate must be multiplied by 0.5625 to determine the amount of tax payable.

Wine standards

The *Food Safety and Standards (Contaminants, Toxins and Residues) Regulations* and the *Food Safety and Standards (Food Products Standards and Food Additives) Regulations* came into effect in August 2011.

In August 2017, the FSSAI published a new Additives Standard for Alcoholic Beverages, amending the Food Additives Regulations (Sixth Amendment). This update incorporates the *Food Safety and Standards (Alcoholic Beverages Standards) Regulation 2018* which came into effect on 1 April 2019. Refer to AWRI's [database for MRL limits](#).

Wine Composition	Function	Specification Maximum
Alcohol Content (% by vol @ 20 C)		<i>Proposed limits:</i>
Wine		7.0 – 15.5%
Table Wine		7.0 – 14.0%
Brandy		37.0 – 50.0%
Dimethyl dicarbonate		200 mg/kg
Lysozyme		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Still & sparkling wine Fortified wine & grape liquor 		500 mg/kg 200 mg/kg
Sorbic acid / potassium sorbate	Preservative	200 mg/kg
Sulphur dioxide / potassium sulphite	Preservative	350 mg/kg*
Carbon dioxide (@ 20 C)	Still wine	4000 mg/kg
Malic acid DL	See note	GMP
Ascorbic acid L-		300 mg/kg
Citric acid	See note	1,000 mg/kg
Tartaric acid L(+), DL	See note	GMP
Lactic acid	See note	GMP
Gum Arabic (Acacia gum)		300 mg/kg
Tannins		GMP
Metatartaric acid		100 mg/kg
Caramel I (150a)	For liqueur wines	GMP
Carboxymethyl cellulose	For white and sparkling wines	100 mg/kg
Calcium carbonate		GMP
Polyvinyl polypyrrolidone		800 mg/kg
Nitrogen		GMP
Oxygen		GMP
Isoascorbic acid (Erythorbic acid)		250 mg/ml
Potassium -L(+)- tartrate		GMP
Potassium D,L-tartrate		GMP
Calcium tartrate		GMP

Copper sulphate (and copper citrate)		10 mg/l
Argon		GMP
Caramel II (150b)	Fortified wines	GMP
Yeast mannoproteins		GMP
Potassium ferrocyanide		GMP
Urease		GMP
Silver chloride**		10 mg/l
Ammonium phosphate		300 mg/l
Diammonium disphosphate	For sparkling wines	300 mg/l
Ammonium sulphate	For sparkling wines	300 mg/l (expressed as the salt)
Charcoal for oenological use (Oenological Carbon)		100 g/hl
Ammonium bisulphite (ammonium hydrogen sulphite)		GMP
Thiamin hydrochloride		GMP
Yeasts products coming from degradation of yeasts (autolysate, inert cells)		GMP
Potassium carbonate		GMP
Potassium bicarbonate (Potassium hydrogen carbonate)		GMP
Lactic acid bacteria	The lactic acid bacteria must belong to the <i>Oenococcus</i> , <i>Leuconostoc</i> , <i>Lactobacillus</i> and <i>Pediococcus</i> genus and must be isolated from grapes, musts, wine or have been derived from these bacteria.	GMP
Proteins from plant origin	The plant protein extracted from wheat (<i>Triticum vulgare</i>), peas (<i>Pisum sativum</i>), or potatoes (<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>).	GMP
Casein		GMP
Potassium caseinate		GMP
Gelatin (edible)	These are processing aids. Subject to allergens label declaration (see Labelling Requirements).	GMP
Isinglass		GMP
Egg white albumin		GMP
Silicon dioxide		GMP
Bentonite		GMP
Aluminium silicate (Kaolin)**		GMP
β -Glucanases		GMP

Yeast protein extract	The proteins of yeast of <i>Saccharomyces</i> sp. yeast.	GMP
Adsorbant Copolymer Treatment polyvinylimidazole – polyvinylpyrrolidone (PVI/PVP)		GMP
Microcrystalline cellulose		GMP
Calcium alginate	Only for sparkling and semi-sparkling wines obtained by fermentation in the bottle	GMP
Potassium alginate		GMP
Yeast		GMP
Calcium phytate		GMP
Chitosan		GMP
Chitin-Glucan		GMP
Caramel III (150c)	Fortified wines, liquor wines and sweet grape wines	50,000 mg/kg
Caramel IV (150d)	Fortified wines, liquor wines and sweet grape wines	50,000 mg/kg

* Australian wines must comply with the limits specified in the Food Standards Code.

** These additives are not permitted in Australian wines

Note: Lactic acids, L(-) or DL malic acid and L(+) tartaric and citric acids can be only be added to musts under condition that the initial acidity content is not raised by more than 54 meq/l (i.e. 4 gm/l expressed in tartaric acid)

Contaminants, Toxins and Residues	Composition Maximum
Copper	5.0 ppm
Lead	2.5 ppm
Tin	250 ppm
Arsenic	0.2 ppm
Zinc	5.0 ppm
Cadmium	1.5 ppm
Mercury	1.0 ppm

Wine specifications (2018)

Analytical Characteristic Wines	Specification	
	Minimum	Maximum
Ethyl alcohol content @ 20 C		
• Table wine	7.0%	15.5%
• Wine with carbon dioxide	7.0%	15.5%
• Fortified wine	15.0%	24.0%
Residual extract (sugar free)		
• Table wine	-	50.0 g/l
• Wine with carbon dioxide	-	50.0 g/l
• Fortified wine	-	180.0 g/l
Volatile acids as acetic acid	-	1.2 g/l
Higher alcohols expressed as amyl alcohol	-	4.0 g/l of absolute alcohol
Total acids expressed as tartaric acid	-	10.0 g/l of wine
Methyl alcohol		
• White table wine	-	250 mg/l of wine
• Red table wine	-	400 mg/l of wine
• Wine with carbon dioxide	-	400 mg/l of wine
• Fortified wine	-	400 mg/l of wine
Esters expressed as ethyl acetate	-	4.0 g/l of absolute alcohol
Aldehydes expressed as acetaldehyde	-	1.0 g/l of absolute alcohol
Arsenic	-	0.25 mg/l
Cadmium	-	0.01 mg/l
Copper	-	5.0 mg/l
Iron (as Fe)	-	5.0 mg/l
Lead	-	0.2 mg/l
Ochratoxin A	-	20 ug/l

Notes:

Wine shall also conform to the following requirements:

- i. It shall be clear with characteristic colour, taste, bouquet and form of its type.
- ii. It shall be preserved by pasteurization or by using preservatives specified in *Food Safety and Standards (Food Product and Food Additives) Regulations 2011* and shall be free from coliforms and pathogenic microorganisms.
- iii. Water added in preparation of wine shall not be more than 70 ml per kg of grape or fruit:
 - a. necessary to incorporate any permitted additive and processing aid;
 - b. necessary to facilitate fermentation; or
 - c. incidental to the winemaking process.

Provided that water may be added to wine to facilitate fermentation if the water is added to dilute the high sugar grape must prior to fermentation and does not dilute the must below 13.5 degree brix.

Brandy specifications (2018)

Analytical Parameter Brandy	Specification	
	Minimum	Maximum
Ethyl alcohol content at 20°C (% alc.vol)	36.0	50.0%
Residue on evaporation	-	2.0% m/v
Volatile acids as acetic acid (expressed as g / 100 l of absolute alcohol)	-	100.0
Higher alcohols as amyl alcohol (as g / 100 l of absolute alcohol)	-	600.0
Methyl alcohol (expressed as g / 100l of distilled absolute alcohol)	-	150.0
Total esters as ethyl acetate (expressed as g / 100 l of absolute alcohol)	-	350.0
Furfural (expressed as g / 100 l of absolute alcohol)	-	12.0
Aldehydes as acetaldehyde (expressed as g / 100 l of absolute alcohol)	-	45.0
Arsenic	-	0.25 mg/l
Cadmium	-	0.01 mg/l
Copper	-	5.0 mg/l
Lead	-	0.2 mg/l
Mercury	-	0.25 mg/l

Labelling

Reference	Mandatory Items	Height	Position
A1	Name of food	see table	PDP*
A2	List of ingredients and additives	see table	PDP*
A3	Name and address	see table	PDP*
A4	Volume statement	see table	PDP*
A5	Lot number	see table	PDP*
A6	Country of origin	see table	PDP*
A7	Date of manufacture	see table	PDP*
A8	Alcohol statement	Not defined	Not defined
A9	Standard drinks statement	Not defined	Not defined
A10	Sugar content	Not defined	Not defined
A11	Allergens statement	see table	PDP*
A12	Health warning	> 3 mm	Not defined
A13	FSSAI licence number	see table	PDP*
Reference	Optional Items	Height	Position
A14	Vintage, variety and geographical indication	Not defined	Not defined
Reference	Prohibited Items	Height	Position
A15	False and misleading statements		
A16	Health claims		
A17	European GIs and traditional expressions		

Labelling requirements are governed by the *Food Safety and Standards (Alcoholic Beverages Standards) Regulation 2018* which came into effect on 1 April 2019 and the *Standards of Weights and Measures (Packaged Commodities) Rules 1977*. The *Food Safety and Standards (Labelling and Display) Regulations 2020* came into force on 17 November 2021 replacing the *Food Safety and Standards (Packaging and Labelling) Regulations 2011*.

Language

The labelling of mandatory information must be in either English or Hindi in Devanagari Script.

Labelling item position

The mandatory information required under the *Food Safety and Standards Regulations* must be clear, prominent, indelible and readily legible by the consumer under normal conditions of purchase. Declarations must be plain and unambiguous, conspicuous as to size number and colour and as far as practicable, in style or type of lettering as to be boldly, clearly and conspicuously presented in distinct contrast.

If the bottle is presented in an outer carton or package, mandatory items must be labelled on the carton; or made so that the outside packaging is transparent and the mandatory items can be easily read through the carton or package.

* PDP – Principal Display Panel

The Principal Display Panel (PDP) means the part of the container/package which is intended or likely to be displayed to the customer under normal conditions of sale. All information required on the PDP must be grouped together and given in one place. The size of the PDP is dependent upon the size of the container. In the case of cylindrical containers (such as a bottle), the PDP must cover at least forty percent of the height and circumference of the container. For rectangular containers (such as a soft-pack) the PDP must cover at least forty percent of the height and circumference of the container.

Where the surface area of the package is not more than 100 cm², the label is exempted from listing the ingredients, lot number, food additives, FSSAI licence no and logo and the name and address of the importer.

Character height

The minimum height for any numeral and letter required in the mandatory items on the PDP is as shown in the table below. The width of letters or numerals cannot be less than one-third of its height, except in the case of the numeral ‘1’ and letters ‘l’, ‘i’ and ‘I’.

Minimum height of numerals and letters		
Area of PDP	When presented on the label	When blown, formed, moulded or perforated on container
Up to 100 cm ²	1 mm	2 mm
Above 100 cm ² up to 500 cm ²	2 mm	4 mm
Above 500 cm ² up to 2500 cm ²	4 mm	6 mm
Above 2500 cm ²	6 mm	8 mm
Minimum height of nominal volume and best before date numerals and letters		
Area of PDP	When presented on the label	When blown, formed, moulded or perforated on container
Up to 50 cm ²	1 mm	1.5 mm
Above 50 cm ² to 100 cm ²	1.5 mm	3 mm
Above 100 cm ² up to 500 cm ²	2.5 mm	4 mm
Above 500 cm ² up to 2500 cm ²	4 mm	6 mm
Above 2500 cm ²	6 mm	6 mm

References to labelling requirements

A1 Name of food

The name of the food is mandatory in India to indicate the true nature of the food. The name of the food must appear on the front label in the principal display panel. The *Food Safety and Standards (Alcoholic Beverages Standards) Regulation* outlines definitions for wine and brandy as set out in the table below which should be used to identify the food. If the product does not comply with the standards, the common name or an accompanying description of the true nature of the food must be used.

The label may additionally have a 'coined', 'fanciful', 'brand' or 'trade name' subject to compliance with the *Food Safety and Standards (Advertising and Claims) Regulation 2018*.

Type	Characteristics
Wine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The un-distilled alcoholic beverage produced by the partial or complete alcoholic fermentation of the juice of fresh sound ripe grapes, including grape juice concentrate, restored or unrestored pure condensed grape must, and raisins. The alcoholic content shall be not less than 7.0 and not more than 15.5% by vol.
Vintage wine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A wine made from grapes with at least 85% of grapes grown in the particular year as labelled. A season's yield of wine from a vineyard is a vintage wine.
Table wine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Table wine may be a red wine, rosé wine or white wine. May be described according to its sugar content as dry, medium-dry, medium-sweet or sweet. See A10 for definitions.
Red wine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Table wine made from red grape varieties or a mixture of red and white varieties. Fermentation shall be carried out along with the grape skin to allow extraction of colour and tannins which contribute to the typical colour and flavour of the wine.
White wine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Table wine prepared by fermentation of white grapes or from juice extracted after removal of skin of red grapes.
Rosé wine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Table wine having pink colour produced during fermentation with less contact time with skin may be called a Rosé Wine. It shall conform to the requirements specified for red wine.
Sparkling wine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sparkling wine has a carbon dioxide content of minimum 7.0 g/l or 3.5 bars pressure at 20°C, resulting solely from either the primary or the secondary fermentation of the wine within a closed container, tank or bottle. May be described according to its sugar content as brut, extra-dry, dry, semi-dry or sweet. See A10 for definitions.
Semi-sparkling /Crackling wine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Semi-sparkling wine has a carbon dioxide content of 3.0 to 5.0g/l or 1.5 to 2.5 bar pressure at 20°C resulting solely from either the primary or the secondary fermentation of the wine within a closed container, tank or bottle.
Carbonated wine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carbonated wine is made effervescent with carbon dioxide other than that resulting solely from the secondary fermentation of the wine.
Fortified wine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wine with high alcohol content achieved by the addition of alcohol (brandy or wine spirits or neutral spirit of agricultural origin) provided a minimum 7.0% comes from fermentation of grapes, grape must and fruits and used as aperitif or dessert wine. Fortified wine may be red or white, dry or sweet.

Aromatised wine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fortified wine to which alcohol (brandy or wine spirits) and extract of aromatic herbs and or spices are added. Aromatised wines are of the following types: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Vermouth: a wine having the taste, aroma and characteristics derived from the addition of extract of herbs and spices, attributed to vermouth, and shall be so designated. ○ Bitter aromatised wine: an aromatised wine with a characteristic bitter taste. ○ Dessert wine: generally sweet and fortified with grape brandy.
Low alcohol wine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alcoholic beverages containing more than 0.5% alc/vol but not more than 8.0% alc/vol may be labelled a 'low alcoholic beverage'.
Wine based beverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A beverage obtained from at least 50% by volume of wine which has undergone treatments such as sweetening, colouring, addition of aromatising substances or preparations, the addition of food-related products, including water. • The actual alcoholic strength by volume is equal to or above 3.5% vol and below 14.5% vol. • The alcoholic component derives exclusively from wine or special wine, except for doses used only to dilute aromatic substances, or colourants, or any other approved substance.
Brandy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An alcoholic beverage made by distillation of wine. Brandy may be aged or matured to possess aroma and taste characteristics of brandy. Brandy may be of the following types: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Grape brandy: obtained solely from the fermented juice of grapes. Distillation is carried out to a suitable strength in such a way that the distillate has an aroma and taste characteristics derived from the grapes used and the constituents formed during fermentation. ○ Blended brandy: a mixture of minimum 2% pure grape brandy with any other fruit or flower brandy or neutral spirit or rectified spirit of agricultural origin. If any other fruit brandy is used for blending, the name of such fruit shall be pre-fixed with the word 'Brandy'. It shall possess the characteristic aroma and taste of brandy • The ethyl alcohol content of brandy shall be in the range of 36 to 50 % alc/vol at 20° C.

A2 List of ingredients and additives

Advice from the FSSAI is that wine is considered a single ingredient food and therefore its composition (ingredients) does not have to be listed on the label.

The *(Alcoholic Beverages) Regulations* requires wines labels to declare the name of residues of preservatives or additives present as such, or in their modified forms, in the final product. The *(Labelling and Display) Regulations* requires functional classes for food additives to be declared together with the specific name(s) or recognised International Numbering System (INS) e.g. 'Preservative 220' or 'Preservative sulphur dioxide'. It is important not to label any additives which are not approved by the FSSAI for use in wine. Refer to Wine Standards for details.

A3 Name and address

The label must include the name and complete address of the brand owner preceded by the words 'Manufactured by (Mfg by, Mfd by)' or 'Marketed by (Mkt by)' or 'Manufactured & Marketed by' or 'Packed & Marketed by' as the case may be. In the case of alcoholic beverages, 'Bottled by' or

'Blended and Bottled by' or 'Imported and Bottled by' may also be declared on label. For imported foods the label must also include the name and complete address of the Indian importer. This may be provided on the product label or on a sticker applied by an importer when the product is in India.

A4 Volume statement

The volume statement must appear on the PDP. The volume must be stated in metric units, millilitres or litres – mL, or L. Refer to Character Heights for height requirements.

A5 Lot number

A batch number or code number or lot number which is a mark of identification by which the food can be traced in the manufacture and identified in the distribution is required on the label.

A6 Country of origin

A country of origin statement is mandatory on imported food products. When a food undergoes processing in a second country which changes its nature, the country in which the processing is performed resulting in change in HS Code at the 6-digit level shall be considered to be the country of origin for the purposes of labelling.

A7 Date of manufacture

The date of manufacture or packaging must be declared on the label. For products with a shelf life of more than three months, the date should declare the month and year in uncoded numerical sequence, however, the month must be indicated in capital letters and abbreviations (at least the first three letters of the month), e.g. 'Mar 2021'.

All types of wine are exempt from indicating an 'Expiry' date but may optionally use a 'Best before' indication.

Wine labels should also indicate any conditions of storage.

A8 Alcohol content

The *Food Safety and Standards (Alcoholic Beverages) Regulations* requires the alcohol content to be expressed as per cent abv. It sets an alcohol tolerance content of $\pm 0.5\%$ for wines up to 20% alc/vol and $\pm 1.0\%$ for wines above 20% alc/vol from the declared strength. This tolerance came into effect on 1 April 2019.

A9 Standard drinks statement

From 1 April 2019 labels are required to include a statement of the approximate number of standard drinks. One standard drink is the amount of beverage that contains 12.5ml of abv as measured at 20°C. It should be stated accurate to the first decimal place. For example, a 750ml bottle of 8% abv wine:

'CONTAINS APPROXIMATELY 4.8 STANDARD DRINKS'

A10 Sugar content

The sugar content is required to be included on wine labels. FSSAI has updated their advice on sugar labelling to allow for a range of sugar in either g/L or % to be declared rather than the exact amount of sugar. Wine Australia has been advised from industry feedback that the statements '3-5 g/L sugar' or '0.3-0.5% sugar' would be acceptable on a wine with 4 g/L of sugar. Wine Australia believes a range of 2 g/L is acceptable and that wineries can rely on the winemaker's target sugar level or an average of a reasonable number of tests. Note, however, this has not been confirmed by FSSAI. The defined sugar content is weight/volume (w/v).

Wines are classified by their sugar content depending on the type of wine by the following definitions:

Sparkling Wine Classification	Content of sugar (%)
Brut	Below 1.2% sugar
Extra-dry	More than 1.2% to 1.7% sugar*
Dry	More than 1.7% to 3.2% sugar*
Semi-dry	More than 3.2% up to 5.0% sugar
Sweet	More than 5.0% sugar

Table Wine Classification	Content of sugar (%)
Dry wine	Up to 0.9% sugar
Medium dry wine	More than 0.9% to 1.2% sugar
Medium sweet wine	More than 1.2% to 4.5% sugar
Sweet wine	More than 4.5% sugar

* These categories attract a tolerance of 0.3%.

A11 Allergens statement

From 1 April 2019, wines must be labelled with an allergen warning if the wine contains more than 10 mg/L sulphur dioxide. The wording should be expressed as 'Contains sulphite'.

The *(Labelling and Display) Regulations* introduced a mandatory allergens declaration for all labels from 17 November 2021. The statement must be declared separately in a 'Contains' statement. The following allergenic substances are required to be declared for wine:

- Milk and milk products (to be declared as Milk)
- Eggs and egg products (to be declared as Egg)
- Fish and fish products (to be declared as Fish)
- Sulphites in concentrations of 10 mg/kg or more (to be declared as sulphite)

The *Food Safety and Standards (Labelling and Display) Regulations 2020* have confirmed that alcoholic beverages are exempt from a declaration regarding vegetarian or non-vegetarian food in the form of the green and brown symbols.

A12 Health warning

From 1 April 2019, wine labels must include a statutory warning. The warning should be printed in English, however, respective States may additionally require the statement to appear in their local or regional language. The statutory warning must not be less than 3mm in height for pack sizes above 200 mL (or 1.5 mm for pack sizes of up to 200 mL). The statement must be indicated in a box as follows:

CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOL IS INJURIOUS TO HEALTH BE SAFE-DONT DRINK AND DRIVE

A13 FSSAI licence number

The FSSAI logo and licence number of the importer must be displayed on the label in contrasting colour to the background in the following format:



Further information should be obtained from your importer.

A14 Vintage, variety and geographical indication

Vintage, variety and geographical indication claims are optional; however, if they are claimed Australian blending regulations apply. The *(Alcoholic Beverages) Regulation* specifies that varieties claimed on the label be listed in descending order.

Geographical indicators or names may be used on the label solely for products originating from that geographical region. If an age claim is made in conjunction with the word 'aged', the age must refer to the youngest spirit in the blend. If a wine or brandy is labelled as 'matured', it must be matured for a period of not less than one year in oak or other suitable wood vats or barrels or with wooden chips.

A15 False and misleading statements

Labels must not contain any statement, claim, design, device, fancy name or abbreviation which is false or misleading in any particular concerning the food contained in the package or concerning the quantity or the nutritional value or the place of origin. Labels must not contain the word 'imitation' or any word, or words implying that the article is a substitute for food. Alcoholic beverages above 0.5% alcohol by volume must not include the words 'non-intoxicating' or similar.

A16 Health claims

Wine labels must not make any health claims or suggest the product is endorsed by the medical profession. Alcoholic beverages must not contain any nutritional information on the label.

A17 European GIs and traditional expressions

Geographical indications and traditional expressions of the European Union cannot appear on Australian labels regardless of the context in which they may be used. For a list of European regions refer to the [Register of Protected GIs and Other Terms](#).

IP protection in India

IP registration and protection can be a complex process, especially in an international context. It is recommended that you seek advice from an IP professional.

India has been a member of the World Trade Organization (WTO) since 1995. WTO member nations must include IP protection in their national laws. India is a member of international agreements for the protection of IP rights as administered through the World Intellectual Property Organization.

The Office of the Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trademarks is the government body responsible for the administration of patents, trademarks and designs in India. An address for service in India and a local agent or attorney is generally required when seeking IP registration.

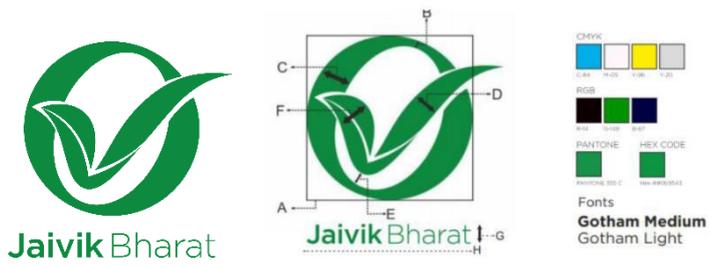
Trade mark applications can be filed directly through the Office, or through the [Madrid System](#) for the international registration. Registrations are valid for 10 years and can be renewed indefinitely for successive 10 year periods upon payment of the relevant fees. The initial trademark registration process can take several years.

Court procedures and the process of enforcement in India can be comparatively slow. However, the costs of filing, registration and litigation are relatively low in India compared to Australia. Further information can be found on the IP Australia website: www.ipaustralia.gov.au/understanding-ip/taking-your-ip-global/ip-protection-india

Organic products

The *Food Safety and Standards (Organic Foods) Regulations 2017* regulate organic food production. Any food which claims to be organic must be certified under either the National Programme for Organic Production (NPOP) or the Participatory Guarantee System for India (PGS-India). The two systems provide for third-party certification to India's National Standards for Organic Production. Only additives or processing aids permitted in the national standard are permitted in organic food.

Organic food which has been certified against India's National Standards for Organic Production may carry a certification or quality assurance mark of the certifier in addition to the Food Safety and Standard Authority of India's organic logo. 'In-conversion' to organic foods are not permitted to use the logo.



Food Safety and Standard Authority of India's organic logo

Importing

Imports into India are administered by the Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs by the *Customs Act 1962* and the *Customs Tariff Act 1975*. Under the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India authorised food inspectors have been deployed at various ports of entry throughout India and will eventually be stationed at all air and sea ports. The FSSAI has launched an online licensing and food import clearance system to expedite the licensing, registration and food import clearance process.

The Customs website produces a Customs Manual² which covers import and export requirements. The import procedures detailed below are taken from that document as well as the relevant legislation.

Certificates

Certificate of origin

The *Food Safety and Standards (Import) Regulations 2017* state that importers must furnish a country of origin certificate to the Customs authority as applicable. It is unclear whether a Certificate of Origin is mandatory in the case of wine imports.

If required, Certificates of Origin can be obtained through Wine Australia or state Chambers of Commerce. Certificates of Origin can be applied for through the Wine Australia Licensing and Approval System (WALAS). Contact the Wine Australia [Export Assistance](#) team for further guidance.

Import procedures

One of the first steps any potential exporter should arrange is the commission of an importer for their product in India. An importer will organise the importing procedures, however, it is always beneficial to understand the requirements of importing to any particular country to avoid misunderstandings or to understand the delays. The importer may appoint an authorised agent in the Customs House, known as Custom Houses Agents (CHA), to act on their behalf.

Import licence

Under the new FSSAI regulations all food processors, manufacturers, exporters, or importers, must ensure that the food they handle meets all the standards laid under the *Food Safety and Standards Regulations 2011*. Food Importers will be required to hold a license from the Central Licensing Authority to conduct business in India.

Ports

The carrier of a shipment *may only* unload cargo at notified ports/airports/land custom stations.

² Central Board of Indirect Taxes & Customs - www.cbic.gov.in/cs-manual

Documentation

The following documents are required by the Customs authority:

- Bill of Entry or Shipping Bill (four copies)
- Commercial invoice/packing list
- Bill of Lading/Airway Bill
- GATT valuation declaration form
- Importers/Customs Broker's declaration
- Letter of Credit (if necessary)
- Insurance document
- Import licence
- Certificate of Analysis (if necessary)
- Country of Origin Certificate (if preferential rate of duty is claimed)

Bulk wine containers must carry a label declaring 'For Manufacturer of Alcoholic Beverages only'. Bulk wine has no upper limit for alcohol content but must meet the safety parameters of the product standards.

Registration and inspection of foreign food manufacturing facilities

On 3 November 2021, FSSAI published a notification that the *Food Safety and Standards (Import) First Amendment Regulations 2021* will be implemented on 1 June 2022. The amendment relates to the registration and inspection of foreign food manufacturing facilities of products in certain categories. This regulation requires the registration of foreign food manufacturing facilities with the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India and may also require facilities to submit to inspection and audit by a recognised and approved body. At this stage, it is unclear whether wine will be captured. Further information will be provided when available.

Process through Customs

Import General Manifest

The Import General Manifest (IGM) is a declaration required by Customs. The IGM provides detailed information about the goods in vessels/air crafts.

The IGM must include an application for Entry Inwards. The date on the Entry Inwards is crucial for determining the rate of duty.

Custodians

Customs will appoint 'custodians' over the imported goods and these goods will remain in their custody until they are cleared for home consumption, or warehoused or transhipped. It is the custodians' responsibility to arrange for appropriate storage and safety measures for the cargo. The custodian will only allow the clearance of the cargo to the importer after the importer has complied with the required Customs procedures. This includes paying the requisite duties and other fees or charges.

Clearance of imported food by FSSAI

Upon arrival of food consignments at the port, the importer or Custom House Agent must file an Integrated Declaration Form as specified by Customs. The Form is forwarded by Customs to the Food Import Clearance System of the FSSAI to be processed in the following manner:

- The FSSAI officer will scrutinise the Form and may seek clarification if required;
- Upon satisfactory scrutiny, the applicant will pay the fees as specified by the FSSAI for scrutiny of documents, visual inspection and drawing of samples;
- Where a single bill of entry is made up of articles of food consignments consisting of multiple categories of food, inspection fees will be paid for each category of food;
- On receipt of the fees, the FSSAI officer will intimate the details of date and time of inspection to the importer to facilitate the presence of the importer or their Custom House Agent/Authorised representative at the time and place of inspection.

The importer is to be present at the customs area to participate and facilitate the visual inspection and assist in drawing of samples, if required and assist with the import clearance proceedings and witness proceedings, sealing of samples and affix counter signatures on the sealed samples.

Labelling deficiencies

Food importers may not import food that is not transported or stored in optimal storage conditions of temperature and hygiene, packaged and labelled in accordance with the relevant standards. Labelling deficiencies may be rectified by affixing a single non-detachable sticker in the Customs bonded warehouse next to the principle display panel. The sticker should not alter or mask the original label information in any way. Rectifiable labelling deficiencies include:

- Name and address of the importer;
- FSSAI logo and license number;
- Non-vegetarian or vegetarian logo;
- Category or sub category along with generic name, nature and composition of food; and
- The statutory health warning (i.e. 'consumption of alcohol is injurious to health' and 'be safe-don't drink and drive')

Failure to rectify the labelling defects will result in a non-conformance report.

Sampling procedure

Once the FSSAI officer has ensured compliance with the labelling standards and validity of shelf life, samples will be drawn from the customs area and forwarded to the food analyst.

The food analyst may request additional information on ingredients or any other parameter from the importer which must be supported by documentary evidence. Samples are analysed for contaminants, toxins, residues and microorganisms specified in the *Food Safety and Standards Regulation 2011*. The Certificate of Analysis submitted by the importer is used as a reference.

Analysis fees are payable by the importer.

In the case of non-conformance, the FSSAI will initiate a recall of the consignment and submit a compliance report. Importers may file an appeal against the result within fifteen days of receipt of the non-conformance report.

The FSSAI will adopt a risk-based framework and risk-based inspection process for clearance of imported food. The risk profile will be based on the importer, agent, manufacturer, imported product, country of origin, source country of the consignment, port of entry, history of compliance and any other parameters deemed necessary. The sampling frequency of categories of food products will be determined by the FSSAI.

Food imported for personal use is exempt from this process provided the value of the food does not exceed the amount specified by customs from time to time. Such imports must be accompanied by a FORM-7. Other exempted consignments include those for consular purposes and research and development.

Customs clearance of cargo

- **Bill of Entry**

A Bill of Entry must be completed by the importer disclosing the value of the imported goods. This must be accompanied by any import license along with documentation such as sales invoices and freight and insurance certificates.

- **Inspection**

All consignments are required to be inspected prior to clearance. The FSSAI has authorised officers at Mumbai, Nhava Sheva, Haldia, Kolkata and Chennai sea ports and at the International airports of Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai and New Delhi to oversee the clearance process of imported food products.

Customs officers inspect incoming consignments, draw samples, and may forward samples to FSSAI port officers, who verify that the imported food product complies with the Indian food laws. The FSSAI port officers take the samples and, based on the regulations, may send the samples for required tests to FSSAI approved labs.

The FSSAI port officers will issue a No Objection Certificate if lab analysis results show that the imported food product is in compliance with Indian food laws. Customs officers will refer to the No Objection Certificate issued by the FSSAI port officers and consignment is released for distribution and sale in India. If the consignment does not comply with the Indian food law, then the FSSAI port officers issue a Rejection report informing the customs officers to detain, re-export or destroy the consignment.

- **Assessment**

Assessment is the determination of the duty liable. It involves classifying the goods under the customs tariff scheme and determining the value of the goods where the goods are assessable on an ad-valorem basis. It is also used to determine whether the goods are permissible for import or if there are any restrictions or prohibitions in relation to that category of import.

- **Payment of duty**

Once the order of clearance is given, the duty can be paid. Each Customs House authorise certain banks to receive the payment of duty. It is necessary to check the name of the bank and the branch before depositing the duty. The bank endorses the payment in challans which is submitted to customs.

Customs valuation

Customs Valuation Rules closely follow the WTO Customs Valuation Agreement. When goods imported into India are subject to customs duty on an ad-valorem basis, determining the value of the imported goods is a vital step. Under the *Customs Act 1962* when a duty of customs is chargeable on any goods by reference to their value, the value of such goods shall be deemed to be: -

'the price at which such or like goods are ordinarily sold, or offered for sale, for delivery at the time and place of importation or exportation, as the case may be, in the course of international trade, where the seller and the buyer have no interest in the business of each other and the price is the sole consideration for the sale or offer for sale'.

The importer is required to declare the value in the Bill of Entry and also provide a copy of the invoice and file a valuation declaration to determine the value for assessment.

Trade samples

Samples can be imported by the trade, industry, individuals, companies, associations, research institutes or laboratories. They can also be brought in by the representatives of foreign companies as a part of their personal baggage or through port by a courier. They can also be sent by manufacturers or traders. Individual travellers may bring in 2 litres of alcohol and wines duty free.

The samples must be provided free of charge and their value should not exceed Rs.5000, and aggregate value should not exceed Rs.30,000 per year or 50 units of samples in a year.

Duty free import of samples is permitted under following provisions/schemes:

- a. Samples can be imported for private commercial exhibition for display or demonstration with the prior permission of Ministry of Commerce and Indian Trade Promotion Organisation
- b. Samples can be imported for Government of India sponsored events viz. trade and industry fairs under Carnet
- c. Under EOU schemes (Export Oriented Unit scheme) samples of goods manufactured by the units can be imported duty free
- d. Bonafide trade samples should be part of export baggage

For further information visit: www.cbic.gov.in/cs-manual

Imports for exhibitions

Food imported for exhibition purposes (ie, trade fair, exhibition or event) must comply with the following procedures:

- a. The exhibitor complies with requirements specified by Customs declared in FORM-10;

- b. The importer submits a copy of the Registration or License or Food Safety Certificate issued by an authorised agency in the country of origin for food being used for tasting purposes;
- c. All products for exhibition must bear an additional non-detachable label or sticker stating 'For Exhibition purpose only' and 'Not for sale'. This sticker may be affixed in the bonded warehouse by the importer;
- d. The importer must maintain records of the items imported for exhibition; of the items consumed for tasting purposes or destroyed; of any items re-exported to the country of origin at the end of the exhibition.
- e. A placard must be prominently displayed at the exhibition of such food items stating 'For Tasting Only'.
- f. Any unconsumed articles of food which have been opened for tasting must be destroyed after the exhibition by the importer. Unopened articles of food may be re-exported in securely packed condition.

Contacts

Wine Australia

Industry House – National Wine Centre
Cnr Hackney & Botanic Roads,
Adelaide SA 5000

E: enquiries@wineaustralia.com

T: +61 8 8228 2000

F: +61 8 8228 2066

Austrade Ahmedabad

Marriott - Courtyard by Marriott
Ramdevnagar Cross Roads, Satellite Rd
Ahmedabad – 380015 Gujarat

T: +91 79 6618 5000

Austrade Bangalore

Room 101, Vivanta by Taj, 41/3 Mahatma Gandhi Rd
Bengaluru – 560001 Karnataka

T: +91 80 6660 4444

F: +91 98 4541 5977

Austrade Chandigarh

JW Marriott Hotel Chandigarh
Plot No. 6, Sector 35-B, Dakshin Marg
Chandigarh – 160035

T: +91 172 3955 555

M: +91 95012 88660

Austrade Chennai

Australian Consulate-General
9th Floor, Express Chambers
Express Avenue Mall No. 49, 50L
Whites Road, Royapettah
Chennai – 600014 Tamil Nadu

T: +91 44 4391 3200

F: +91 44 2846 4988

Austrade Hyderabad

Room 317, Taj Deccan
Road No. 1, Banjara Hills
Hyderabad Telangana – 500034

T: +91 40 6611 2250

Austrade Jaipur

Jaipur Marriott Hotel
Ashram Marg, Near Jawahar Circle
Jaipur – 302015 Rajasthan
T: +91 141 456 7790
M: +91 97 8478 4519

Austrade Kochi

Kochi Marriott Hotel
Lulu International Shopping Mall, 34/1111 N.H., Lulu Mall MH 47 Entrance
Edappally – 682024 Kerala
T: +91 484 717 7777
F: +91 99 9540 0144

Austrade Kolkata

Room 159, Taj Bengal,
34-B Belvedere Road
Kolkata Alipore – 700027
T: +91 33 6612 3939
M: +91 98 3015 6599

Austrade Mumbai

Australian Consulate-General Crescenzo,
10th Floor, A Wing, G Block, C-38 & 39
Bandra Kurla Complex
Mumbai – 400051 Maharashtra
T: +91 22 6116 7100
F: +91 22 6116 7105

Austrade New Delhi

Australian High Commission
1/50 G, Shanti Path
Chanakypuri – 110021 New Delhi
T: +91 11 4575 6200
F: +91 11 4149 4491

Austrade India E: india@austrade.gov.au

Food Safety Standards Authority of India
FDA Bhawan near Bal Bhavan,

Kotla Road
New Delhi – 110 002
T: +91 11 2322 0991/92
E: chairperson@fssai.gov.in

Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs
Ministry of Finance
North Block
New Delhi – 110 001
T: +91 11 2309 2849
F: + 91 11 2309 2890

Website resources

Wine Australia – www.wineaustralia.com

Austrade Online – www.austrade.gov.au

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade – www.dfat.gov.au

Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs – www.cbic.gov.in

Food Safety Standards Authority of India – www.fssai.gov.in

Ministry of Food Processing Industries – mofpi.nic.in

About Wine Australia

Wine Australia supports a competitive wine sector by investing in research, development and adoption (RDA), growing domestic and international markets and protecting the reputation of Australian wine.

Wine Australia is an Australian Commonwealth Government statutory authority, established under the *Wine Australia Act 2013*, and funded by grape growers and winemakers through levies and user-pays charges and the Australian Government, which provides matching funding for RDA investments.